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SHORTHAND

OR

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AMERICAN VERSION. SECOND THOUSAND.

NEW YORK:

N. D. C. HODGES, 874 Broadway.
EDGAR S. WERNER, 28 West 23d Street.

1892

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PREFACE.

THE System which this pamphlet introduces to American readers has long been tested, and widely approved. It commends itself, specially, to *non-professional* learners, who cannot spend time over "logograms" and arbitrary abbreviations. The method is, besides, sufficiently brief without such aids.

Shorthand is not merely a Reporter's art. It is valuable also to every class of non-professional users—students, clerks, merchants, literary men, &c. Let the reader learn, simply,

THE ALPHABET, AND THE SINGLE PRINCIPLE

of this System, and he will have all the advantages of shorthand at his command. Facility, both in writing and in deciphering, will be the certain result of practice.

Attention is called to the new method of shorthanding Numbers, at p. 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March, 1892.

POPULAR SHORTHAND

OR

STENO-PHONOGRAPHY.

The Alphabet.

t	d	n	s	z	th (in)	th (en)
p	b	m	f	v	wh	w
k	g (o)	ng	ch (G.nach)	g (G.auge)	ch (G.ich)	y
sh	zh	ñ	l		r	
h	s	repeater	vowel	nasal vowel	ex - ted	sion tion
>	hook	crossing line	(at side)		(at end)	(joined)

Words.

I	O	a	the	and	not
•	\	–	ı	o	×

POPULAR SHORTHAND.

In 1854 a paper read before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts was honored by the award of the Society's Silver Medal

"TO
ALEX. MELVILLE BELL, Esq.,
EDINBURGH,
FOR HIS NEW PRINCIPLE
OF
STENOGRAPHY."

The Author's avocations then precluded him from doing more than merely publishing the system, and leaving it to disseminate itself.

The present little work introduces the "New Principle" of Shorthand to another generation, and another hemisphere, of learners.

In this version the Alphabet has been remodeled and extended. By these means the system admits of very expeditious writing, whilst it provides for the elements of German and other European languages.

The "Principle" of "Steno-Phonography" is, that every consonant

IMPLIES A VOWEL AFTER IT—

except when the consonant is written *small*.

The effect of this principle is that vowels are

EXPRESSED WITHOUT BEING WRITTEN;

and that the consonant outlines of the vast majority of words are absolutely distinctive of those individual words.

For example, the letters

p t

form the consonant outlines of the syllables

apt, appet, apty, pet, pity, poet, piety;

and the letters

p r t

form the consonant outlines of the syllables

part, party, parrot, apart, prate, upright, pretty, operate, parity.

Write these syllables according to the "Principle" of this system, and the distinctive outline of each word will be unmistakably manifest. Thus:

apt, appet, apty, pet, pity, poet, piety;

part, party, parrot, apart, prate, upright, pretty, operate, parity.

In these illustrations the reader will notice that only initial vowels, and double vowels, require to be indicated.

A uniform symbol—a dot—suffices in every case, because—except in monosyllables—the same consonant outline is rarely found in more than one word.

The reader will notice, also, that an initial vowel *before a short consonant*, in a monosyllable—as in *apt*—does not require to be written, because, where no vowel follows the consonant, a vowel before it is

NECESSARILY IMPLIED.

A single dot *after a consonant* denotes that the consonant is followed by

TWO VOWELS—

one being implied in the consonant itself;—as in

create variety doing towel jewel.

Two vowels *at the beginning of a word* require

TWO DOTS,

as in

æon aerial iota eolian Ionic

The learner should study the above examples carefully, because they involve the

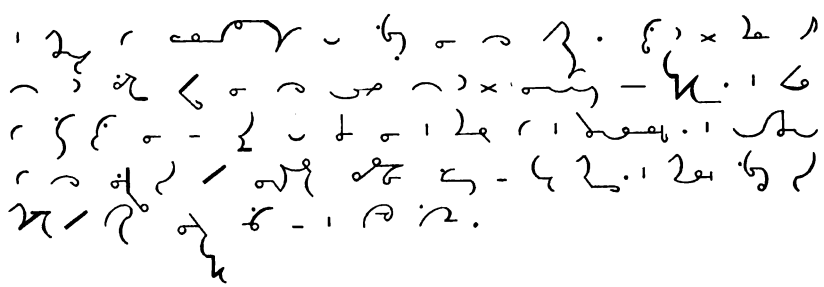
WHOLE SYSTEM.

ILLUSTRATION.

Th - pr - nc - ple - f st - n - ph - n - gr - ph - - s - ll - str - t - d - n th - s p - r - gr - ph. V - - ls - re n - t wr - tten wh - re th - - re - mpl - d, b - c - se, - n th - s s - st - m, th - - re n - t n - c - ss - r - t - l - g - b - l - t -. Th - p - s - tion - f - v - r - v - - l - n - w - rd - s sh - n - n th - wr - t - ng - f th - c - ns - n - nts. Th - s - ff - ci - nc - - f th - s - nd - c - tion w - ll b - - ncr - s - ngl - m - n - f - st - ft - r - l - ttle pr - ct - ce. Th - pr - s - nt - ll - str - tion w - ll pr - b - bl - b - f - rl - - nt - ll - g - ble - ven - t th - f - rst - ff - rt.

To decipher the preceding illustration let the reader pronounce an *indefinite murmur of voice* (er) wherever a hyphen is marked, and the suggested word will spring into recognition.

This process is much more easy in reading from the shorthand characters than from ordinary letters, because of the ambiguities of the latter, while the former are definitely phonetic. The following is the same illustration written in shorthand:



The Repeater.

The Repeater is a convenient device to obviate any possible ambiguity in the junction of straight lines in the same direction.

Draw a line, *in any direction*, across the end of the first straight line, to denote a *repetition of the same.* Make the repeater short when no vowel follows it. Thus:

tight pipe note map puppy baby needy

To a student who has a competent acquaintance with the words of the language, Steno-Phonography soon becomes fluently legible.

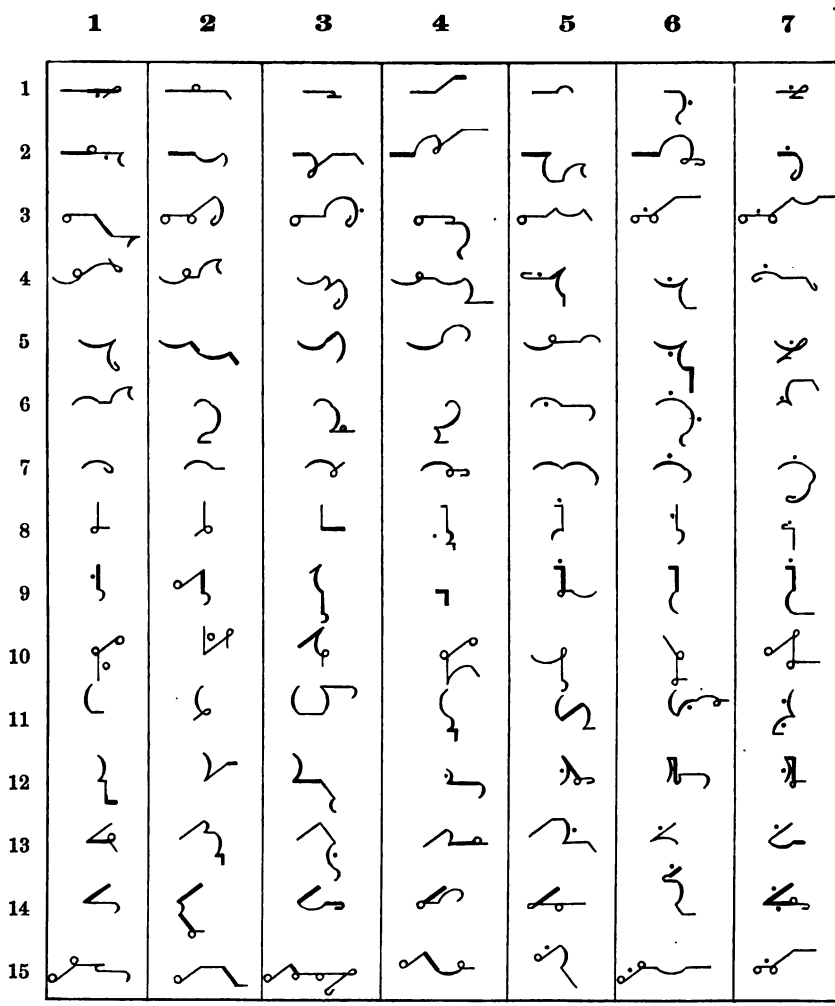
The same results will, no doubt, follow with other languages as with English. The consonant outline—in words of more than one syllable—will rarely be found common to a plurality of words. The "principle" of this System can therefore be readily applied outside of English.

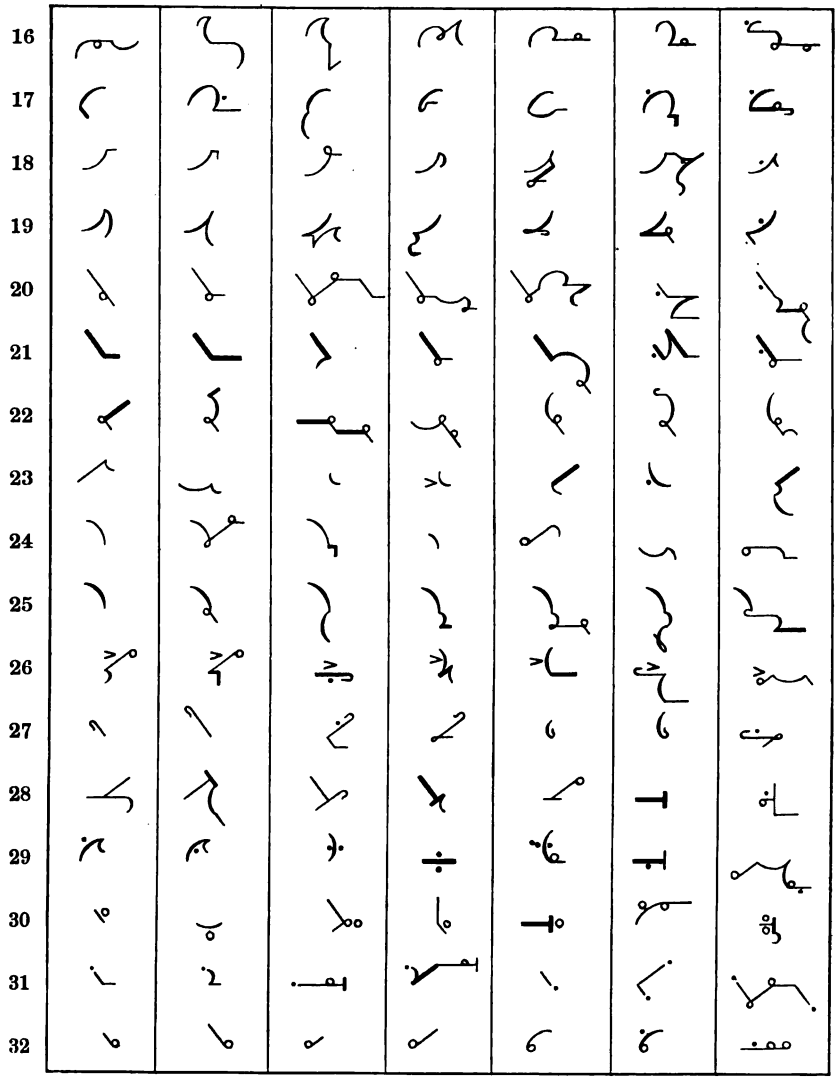
Members
of the
American
Modern Language Association

could give this fact a varied and satisfactory test. To enable them to do so, each member will receive a copy of this pamphlet.

Exercises on the Alphabet.

Read, first, by giving the sound "er" in the vowel places; then compare with the key.

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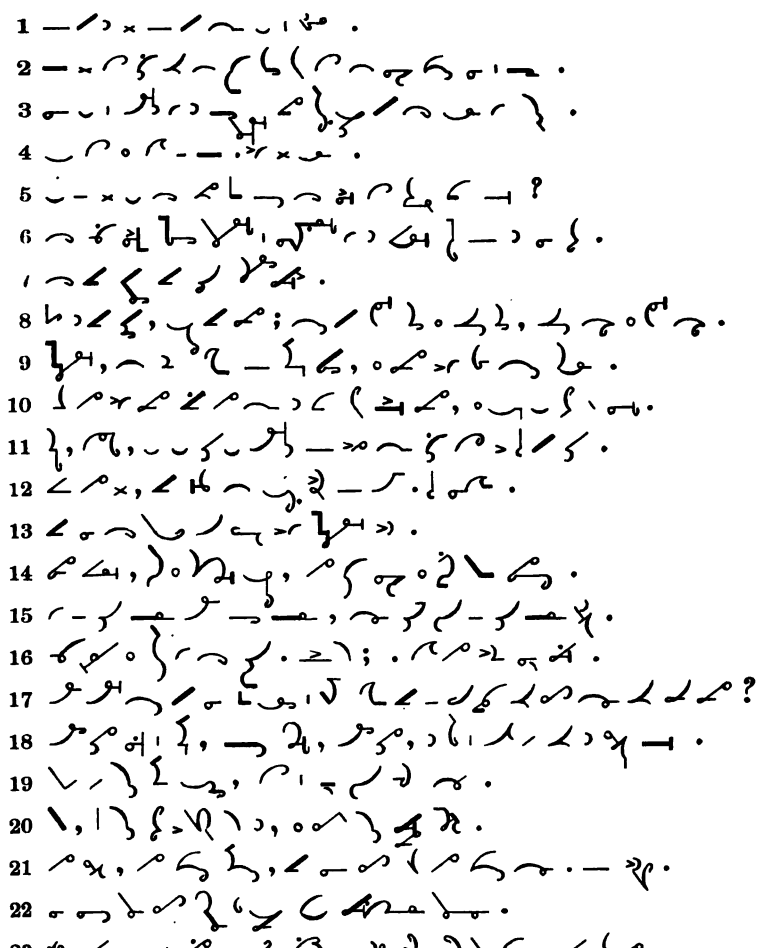
32

Key to Exercises on the Alphabet.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	tedium	tonic	toast	tepid	tooth	trial	attempt
2	denial	desire	dramatic	deformity	delightful	difference	address
3	negative	numerous	nefarious	nostril	knapsack	enmity	animosity
4	something	sinful	surprise	sincerity	establish	isolate	esthetics
5	zealous	zig-zag	zebra	zephyr	zenith	zoölogy	azimuth
6	thoughtful	thrift	threaten	thwart	theatre	ethereal	athletic
7	this	that	them	thence	thither	either	otherwise
8	shine	shame	shadow	church	achieve	assure	eschew
9	azure	measure	pleasure	age	agency	jelly	agility
10	(Fr) mignon	champagne	Boulogne	magnifique	(It) signor	(Sp) cañon	mañana
11	light	lamb	literature	large	liberate	leviathan	alleviate
12	wretched	rapid	radical	ardour	arrogance	register	origin
13	pudding	partridge	peculiar	pardon	patriotic	apathy	episode
14	better	bargain	besides	bonfire	banana	abstract	obedience
15	minister	mitigate	magnanimous	magazine	America	immensity	enmity
16	fancy	flattery	fellowship	formula	fortune	frighten	afternoon
17	vague	variety	valley	vast	visit	average	evidence
18	what	which	when	where	whalebone	whatsoever	awhile
19	weary	wily	watchful	world	once	wedding	awake
20	king	kin	communicate	concern	comfortable	activity	accordingly
21	good	giddy	give	gun	gathering	aggregate	agony
22	bang	bring	ding-dong	singing	long	strong	length
23	(Sc) pech	sough	(Ger) ach	hoch	buch	auge	berge
24	hue	human	huge	(Ger) ich	mich	sich	nicht
25	you	young	yellow	yard	yearning	yearling	yesterday
26	hammer	homage	hideous	horrible	holiday	hostility	homesick
27	ask	sky	aspect	spoon	else	less	esteem
28	paper	public	caucus	giggle	map	deed	entity
29	avail	vowel	area	idea	eolian	diet	miscellanea
30	(Fr) quand	sans	comment	chacun	dedans	infini	entendre
31	exact	exert	extend	exorbitant	acted	expected	excommunicated
32	action	caution	option	passion	fashion	evasion	attention

Exercises on Sentences.

Read, first, by giving the sound "er" in the vowel places; then compare with the key.



Key to Exercises on Sentences.

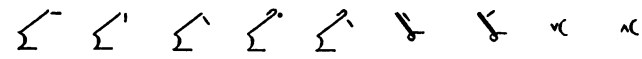
1. To be or not to be: that is the question.
2. Do not forever with thy vailed lids look for thy noble father in the dust.
3. Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York.
4. So fair and foul a day I have not seen.
5. Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand for lifting food to 't?
6. This even-handed justice commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice to our own lips.
7. Thus bad begins but worse remains behind.
8. Ships are but boards, sailors but men; there be land-rats and water-rats, water thieves and land thieves.
9. Judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason.
10. Let me have men about me that are fat—sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
11. Riches, fineless, is as poor as winter to him that ever fears he shall be poor.
12. Pity me not, but lend thy serious hearing to what I shall unfold.
13. But in these cases we still have judgment here.
14. Most potent, grave and reverend signors, my very noble and approved good masters.
15. If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly.
16. Vain pomp and glory of this world I hate ye; I feel my heart new opened.
17. When went there by an age since the great flood but it was famed with more than with one man?
18. Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more, or close the wall up with our English dead.
19. Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.
20. Go, show your slaves how choleric you are, and make your bondmen tremble!
21. My uncle, my father's brother, but no more like my father than I to Hercules.
22. Ein narr kann mehr fragen als sieben weise beantworten können.
23. Allons, payer à notre ami ses soins officieux, et rendre grace au ciel qui fait tout pour le mieux.

Distinctive Vowels.

Distinctive vowels may be inserted wherever desirable. For shorthand purposes the following are sufficient:

‒	sound of a	∖	sound of o	∧	sound of ou
ı	" " e	⁄	" " u	⌣	" " w
•	" " i	∨	" " oi	∖	" " y

The general vowel symbol—a dot—being written opposite the middle of a consonant, the distinctive symbols should be placed near the top of the consonant. Thus:



part pert port spirt sport gone gun oil owl

green grown groin equity obloquy astute value virtue Asia

Vowel Words.

The following words, which contain no consonants, may be distinctively written, when necessary. Thus:

a	-	(a)	aye	-ı	(a. e)	O	∖	(o)
ah	->	(a. h)	eh	ı>	(e. h)	oh	∖>	(o. h)
awe	-ᒧ	(a. w)	I	•	(i)	owe	∖ᒧ	(o. w)
ay	-∖	(a. y)	eye	ı∖	(e. y)			

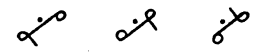
French and German Vowels.

A *ring* on the vowels a o u furnishes distinctive symbols for the French sounds *an – en, on, un* (⌒ ∪ ⌀). A ring alone will then be distinctive for *in.*

A *hook* on the vowels a, o, u, furnishes distinctive symbols for the German sounds ä, ö, ü (⊃ ∪ ᵕ).

Practical Notes.

The shorthand characters may be written either upward or downward, in any way that may be convenient, provided only that the nasals (m, n, ng) always begin with the ring. Thus:



among among among

The ring may be on either side of the straight line.
The nasals, and also L and R, may be either thick or thin.
The ordinary marks of punctuation may be used.

To master this Popular Shorthand, the student has

NOTHING FURTHER TO LEARN

than what has been already explained.

Shorthand Numbers.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Units:	—	|	\	/	⌒	⌣	(	)	◜	◟

Tens: *Hook*, as ¬ ⌋ ⌋ 10, 20, 30, &c.

Hundreds: *Ring*, as ⌐ ⌊ ⌊ 100, 200, 300, &c.

Thousands: *Dot*, as ⫟ ⌊· ⌊ 1000, 2000, 3000, &c.

Millions: *Wave*, as —ʃ ⌊ʃ ⌊ʃ 1,000,000, &c.

Example: *Distance of the Sun*, ◜ —ʃ \ |)· ⌣ miles.
(91 million, 328 thousand, 6 hundred)

[The End.]

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